4: Allen H-4 (no date) 1941 RD1 Ukraine RD1

different: 51 per cent and 49 per cent.' It is necessary to add that Sadovsky includes in production intended 'for general use' in both periods the output of agricultural industry: i.e. sugar, spirits, flour and sunflower oil. If these figures for rural industry are excluded, those for so-called 'light industry' remain practically negligible. For example, only 3 per cent of the textiles manufactured in U.S.S.R. are derived from the Ukraine; and there is no manufacture of cloth or leather goods.

As Sadovsky justly remarks, the policy of exclusively encouraging heavy industry has resulted in the neglect of the economic interests of the western and central Ukraine. In effect, with the policy of industrializing eastern and south-eastern Ukraine, the Soviets have shown a tendency to de-industrialize the wide and rich western provinces. Here the basis of their policy is probably strategic as well as political. 'In a series of towns of right-bank Ukraine such as Zhitomir, Berdichev, Zhmerinka, Mohilev-Podolsk, Uman, Smela, signs of decadence can be observed during the period of the Five Year Plans.'

The 'Economic Plans' of the Soviet Government are subordinated to a general political policy which, as has been explained in the preceding chapter, aims at the complete fusion of the Soviet Ukraine with the rest of U.S.S.R.; and according to Communist theory political unity can only be based on economic fusion. In forcing the pace of the development of heavy industry in the south and south-east to the detriment of the light and agricultural industries of the rest of the country, the Moscow Government pursues two objectives. First, the importance of the Ukrainian national element in the Ukraine is reduced. 'The Ukrainian people are an old people of agricultural civilization and have never shown any inclination for industrial work and life in big towns. The Ukrainian prefers the country if he can earn his living there, and if it is necessary he finds work in the different branches of rural industry' (Brégy and Obolensky). According to official Soviet statistics on the nationality of workers in the Ukraine, the coal industry employs 75 per cent Russians and 25 per cent Ukrainians; the metallurgical, 73 per cent and 22 per cent respectively; the building trades 56 per cent and 37 per cent (*The National Policy of the Russian Communist Party Expressed in Figures*, p. 177). About 50 per cent only of the people in the Donets region are Ukrainians, and among the urban population of the whole of Soviet Ukraine 70 per cent are not Ukrainians. In two big towns like Odessa and Kharkov only 25 per cent of the inhabitants are Ukrainians. The same phenomenon can be observed in centres like Mariupol and Lugansk. In this wise the

9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

there are several large factories which specialize in every kind of machine necessary for the sugar industry.

Several other industries, while of small account in comparison with those described above, deserve mention.

Manufacturing enterprises dependent upon animal products divide themselves principally into tanneries and woollen factories. The centres of the leather industry lie in the northern portion of the country, especially in the Governments of Kharkov, Poltava, Chernigov, and Podolia. This industry accounts for 4·5 per cent. of the total manufacturing output of the Ukraine. The woollen industry is centred in Kharkov, which has two large cloth mills, and in the town of Klintsi in the Government of Chernigov, where not only cloth but knitted goods, yarns, rugs, shawls, and other woollen goods are turned out from eight considerable factories. The production of woollen goods represents 3·5 per cent. of the total Ukraine output of manufactures.

The timber-working industry is chiefly found in the riparian towns, especially on the Dnieper. Yekaterinoslav takes first place, and Kremenchug, Alexandrovsk and Kherson also have saw-mills. Much of the timber shipped abroad is in an unworked state, and manufactures of the better sort are poorly represented. The industry accounts for only 4 per cent. of the value of the Ukraine manufactures.

The chemical industry is of minor importance. It is concerned chiefly with the products and by-products of coal gas at Odessa and Kharkov, but there is also a soda factory in the Bakhmut district and there are a number of match-factories in the Novozibkovsk district of Chernigov. The products of the industry represent only 3·5 per cent. of the value of the manufactures of the Ukraine. None of the more advanced branches of the industry is established in the country.

The industries enumerated account for 90–95 per cent. of the manufactures of the country. The remainder, grouped under the headings of paper, linen, cotton, and fibre industries, are of negligible account.

SU 727 185 SU [652] A recent decree of the U.S.S.R.'s Council of Ministers was designed to assist the fulfilment of all these tasks. It puts light industries in the priority class for supplies of raw materials, fuel, electricity, manpower, and workers' housing; and it approves increases of capital investments in the textile industry from 5,900 million roubles to 7,300 million in 1946-50, and in light industry, from 2,180 to 2,900 million roubles in the same period.

As a result of these measures, consumer goods output by state-owned enterprises is expected to rise this year (1947) by 50 per cent. and the output of the co-operative societies will certainly increase as well.

U 228 Light Industry Rebuilding in the Ukraine

By January 1947, 58 textile mills had been restored in the Ukraine. Work had been resumed at the Odessa and Sury textile factories; and the Kharkov textile mill had been restored and considerably expanded. Sometime this year a new textile mill is to be launched in the town of Stryia, Dragobych Region; and in the Izmail Region, the Tatar-Bunary mill will resume operations. Cotton mills are being built in Lvov, Kiev, and Chernovitsy.

U 231 Sericulture has been restored in the Ukraine, where it was begun only ten years before the war. It is to be further developed under the Five-Year Plan, and in the next ten or fifteen years the Ukrainian Republic should become one of the leading silk-producing regions of the Soviet Union. A silk mill is being constructed at Darnitsa, and Kiev silk mills have delivered their first batch of silk.

U 288 433 Pre-War Output of Cotton Cloths[1]

In 1937 the production of cotton cloths in the Ukrainian S.S.R. amounted to 7.1 million metres (1.2 per cent. of the total output of the Soviet Union), while in 1932, production was only 2.2 million metres (0.08 per cent. of the total Soviet Union production of cotton cloths). The cotton cloths production of the entire Soviet Union had risen from 2,694 million metres in 1932 to 3,447.7 million in 1937.

U 292 SU 282 Leather Footwear[1]

Leather footwear production in the Ukraine in 1937 was 31,228,000 pairs of shoes, (17.07 per cent. of the 182,916,000 pairs produced in the whole Soviet Union); while in 1932 the Ukrainian S.S.R. had turned out only 14,535,000 pairs (16.72 per cent. of the Soviet Union total: 86,949,000 pairs)

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1 Socialist Construction, Moscow, 1939.